Recombinant IGFL1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549795
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6UW32
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.47 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	25-110
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 25-110 aa (Q6UW32) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Insulin growth factor-like family member 1 (IGFL1) fragment (aa 25-110) is a stable, soluble protein unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate the function of this probable ligand for the IGFLR1 receptor. Insulin growth factor-like family member 1 (IGFL1) is a secreted protein in humans that functions as a probable ligand for the IGFLR1 cell membrane receptor, as supported by experimental evidence. Its secretion and receptor-binding role suggest involvement in intercellular signaling pathways, making it a relevant target for research in cellular communication and related biological processes.